

[Oct. 7, 1934]

C. P. Screw Worm Control

State of Mississippi

Monthly Report - September 18 to October 18, 1934

F. M. Prince, District Supervisor

On September 18, 1934, I reported to Mr. D. C. Parman at Van Cleave, Mississippi. On the following four days, I attended lectures and demonstrations conducted by Mr. Parman in the following counties: Jackson, George, Green, Perry, Forest, Jones and Wayne Counties. In attending these meetings, I secured the proper way of presenting to the farmers and cattle men the problem they were facing. After securing this information, I was assigned eight counties on the northern boundary of the screw worm outbreak, consisting of Clark, Lauderdale, Jasper, Newton, Smith, Scott, Simpson and Rankin Counties. Since then, three other counties ask for aid and they were assigned to me, Lincoln, Jefferson and Claiborne.

The work was presented to the farmers and cattle men in such a way not to alarm them but to give the life history, control and precautions in combating the screw worm fly. The fly being a new pest in my territory, many cattle men were under the impression that it would put them out of business.

In cooperating with the County Agents, the farmers and cattlemen were given the opportunity to attend a meeting and demonstration of wound treatment. Telling them what to treat with and the method used in treating the animals infected.

Benzol and pine tar oil was distributed to the people through the County Agent. In Rankin, Scott and Lauderdale Counties, the infestation was very light and no material was issued, but a demonstration was given in the counties to those interested.

A special effort was put forth by the County Agents to see that the agricultural teachers in the county attended the demonstration in order that they would be able to carry the information to the different communities. In some of the counties the County Agent would let the Benzol and Pine Tar Oil be distributed through the Agricultural teachers in order that the farmers would not have to come so great a distance to secure the material.

Carcass burning was demonstrated in counties where one could be obtained. This important point was stressed at every meeting and leaders in the different communities would put forth special effort in asking everyone to burn all dead carcasses and

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to notify his neighbor of any belonging to him. The screw worm problem in my territory was not as severe as in the more southern counties of the State and no special relief workers or CCC men were called upon to ride ranges for this particular purpose but were ask to give any help they could. All local meat market men were warned and ask to burn any waste from animals slaughtered.

In contacting County Agents and many other leaders in the northern counties of my district, I find very few screw worm cases above the A. & V. R. R. which runs east and west between Jackson and Meridian. There is no free range in any of the counties, mostly small pastures making it possible for the animals to be looked after closely, reducing the screw worm hazard. The most heavily infested counties in my district are Clark, Jasper, Smith and Jefferson.

The screw worm situation, as I see it in my district, is not a serious one. After the people find out what to treat the animals with and how to treat, they will not be so alarmed over the pest.

Oct. 1934

REPORT OF DISTRICT SUPERVISOR-SOUTHEAST MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT
MISSISSIPPI C. P. SCREW WORM CONTROL.
COVERING PERIOD BETWEEN SEPT. 18TH TO OCT. 11TH.

The Southeast Mississippi District of the Mississippi Screw Worm Control is comprised of Green, Stone, Jackson, Harrison and George Counties. Green, George and Jackson Counties join Alabama on the East and the Southern end of Jackson and Harrison County are bordered by the Gulf of Mexico.

These counties are typical of South Mississippi cutover land and soil types are principally, Orangeburg Sandy Loam, Greenville Sandy Loam, Rustin Sandy Loam, Susquehanna Clay, sand and leaf swamp. The major portion of this land is upland rolling hills, covered with second growth pine and blackjack oak. The grasses on these lands consist chiefly of broomsedge, wire or woods grass and smaller areas have a sprinkling of lespedeza. The farms in this area consists mainly of small homesteads, given largely to cotton and general farm crops.

The lesser portion of these counties is made up of swamp and lowlands with soil types chiefly swamp leaf and Susquehanna Clay and covered in many instances with a two or three inch blanket of sand. These soils are of an acid nature and have a tendency to be somewhat cooler the year round than are the sandy loams of the upland.

Most farmers in this section own only a few animals and these are turned out on the open range. The cattle, sheep and horses feed on the upland pastures during the summer months and during the winter months graze on water grass, holley and wild cane in the swamps. However, during the past three winters, which were abnormally mild, the animals found fairly good grazing in the uplands. Hogs range along the swamp area the year round and are never seen or corralled except at marketing time.

In addition to the mainlands of Jackson and Harrison Counties, there are several islands off the coast comprising several thousand acres. These islands are chiefly sand but provide fairly good pasturing during the winter months. Many cattle are carried by boats to these islands for winter pasturing, where the temperature is normally somewhat milder than on the mainland. These islands may prove a menance in carrying screw worms through the winter season. The precipitation is heavy on these islands and this may help to offset the mild temperature. These islands have not been visited since this project has been in force but arrangements have been made to visit them in the near future, at which time, soil temperature readings will be made with which to compare with temperature readings already being taken on the mainland.

This week several soil temperature readings were taken over the district in both upland and swamp area. The variation in temperature between upland and lowland amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with the upland being the warmer soil. Permanent points for soil temperature readings will be located next week and weekly readings will be taken, about four points to each county will be located with two points each in upland and lowland soils.

All the counties in this district have county agents with the exception of Stone. The agents have given us valuable assistance in arranging demonstrations and distributing material. In Stone County we have been assisted by the local State Plant Board representative and the District Forester. The work in this county has not progressed as rapidly as in other counties, but this is no fault of the county supervisor since this county has no agent and the Plant Board and the Forestry representative are now in their busy season and have not had time to help us a great deal.

The work so far has consisted mainly of material distribution and treating of individual cases. Carcass burning demonstrations are now underway and all county supervisors have been requested to hold several demonstrations in each county and especially where numbers of animals have died and have not been destroyed.

The following is a summary of the work for the five counties:

No. demonstrations held	65
No. in attendance	1106
Amount of Benzol received	302.5 gal.
Amount of Benzol distributed	189.5 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. received	301 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. distributed	193.5 gal.

15 gallons each of Benzol and P. T. O. were loaned to Hancock County and we expect to receive this back this week.

Relief projects for scouting and carcass burning have been approved for three counties of the district and another county has submitted a project for approval. Work will probably start the first of next week. Just how many men will be furnished and the exact procedure of the work is not known at this time, but the assistance of our personnel in this district has been offered the District Work Manager in carrying out the project. Most all the carcasses to be burned will be sheep and hogs. Most of the farmers burn their dead cows because they are easily located, but the sheep and hogs usually seek the dark swamps when infested and are hard to locate. It will be the duty of these relief laborers to scout and burn these carcasses. Just how much benefit will be derived from this work is not known, but in all probability, some good will be done.

In addition to the above project, one county has made an appropriation to construct fly traps to be used around barns and lots on the property of larger stock owners.

Community projects have not been organized and it looks as if this is practically impossible since we have not been able to interest stockmen in organizing a community unit to do scouting and burning.

Farmers have been favorably impressed by treatment demonstrations held and as previously stated, will probably remember this treatment through any future infestations. They also realize that burning of carcasses is destruction of the source of the fly and as individuals are cooperating nicely.

Pill boxes have been furnished all supervisors with which to collect mature larva. These will be mailed in weekly or as accumulated.

The work as a whole is progressing as well as can be expected, and every man is doing his part to contribute to the success of the project.

Any additional information that I can furnish, I shall be glad to do so upon request.

Respectfully submitted

Cyrus Conn

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District Supervisor

CC-HW

REPORT OF DISTRICT SUPERVISOR-SOUTHEAST MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT
MISSISSIPPI C. P. SCREW WORM CONTROL
COVERING PERIOD BETWEEN SEPT. 18TH TO OCT. 11TH

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These counties are typical of South Mississippi cutover land and soil types are principally Orangeburg Sandy Loam, Greenville Sandy Loam, Rustin Sandy Loam, Susquehanna Clay, sand and leaf swamp. The major portion of this land is upland rolling hills, covered with second growth pine and blackjack oak. The grasses on these lands consist chiefly of broomsedge, wire or woods grass and smaller areas have a sprinkling of lespedeza. The farms in this area consist mainly of small homesteads, given largely to cotton and general farm crops.

The lesser portion of these counties is made up of swamp and lowlands with soil types chiefly swamp leaf and Susquehanna Clay and covered in many instances with a two or three inch blanket of sand. These soils are of an acid nature and have a tendency to be somewhat cooler the year round than are the sandy loams of the upland.

Most farmers in this section own only a few animals and these are turned out on the open range. The cattle, sheep and horses feed on the upland pastures during the summer months and during the winter months graze on water grass, holley and wild cane in the swamps. However, during the past three winters, which were abnormally mild, the animals found fairly good grazing in the uplands. Hogs range along the swamp area the year round and are never seen or corralled except at marketing time.

In addition to the mainlands of Jackson and Harrison Counties, there are several islands off the coast comprising several thousand acres. These islands are chiefly sand but provide fairly good pasturing during the winter months. Many cattle are carried by boats to these islands for winter pasturing, where the temperature is normally somewhat milder than on the mainland. These island may prove a menace in carrying screw worms through the winter season. The precipitation is heavy on these islands and this may help to offset the mild temperature. These islands have not been visited since this project has been in force but arrangements have been made to visit them in the near future, at which time, soil temperature readings will be made with which to compare with temperature readings already being taken on the mainland.

This week several soil temperature readings were taken over the district in both upland and swamp areas. The variation in temperature between upland and lowland amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with the upland being the warmer soil. Permanent points for soil temperature readings will be located next week and weekly readings will be taken, about four points to each county will be located with two points each in upland and lowland soils.

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This week several soil temperature readings were taken over the district in both upland and swamp areas. The variation in temperature between upland and lowland amounted to 7 degrees, with the upland being the warmer soil. Permanent points for soil temperature readings will be located next week and weekly readings will be taken, about four points to each county will be located with two points each in upland and lowland soils.

All the counties in this district have County Agents with the exception of Stone. The agents have given us valuable assistance in arranging demonstrations and distributing material. In Stone County we have been assisted by the local State Plant Board representative and the District Forester. The work in this county has not progressed as rapidly as in other counties, but this is no fault of the county supervisor since this county has no agent and the Plant Board and the Forestry representative are now in their busy season and have not had time to help us a great deal.

The work so far has consisted mainly of material distribution and treating of individual cases. Carcass burning demonstrations are now underway and all county supervisors have been requested to hold several demonstrations in each county and especially where numbers of animals have died and have not been destroyed.

The following is a summary of the work for the five counties:

No. demonstrations held	65
No. in attendance	1106
Amount of Benzol received	302.5 gal.
Amount of Benzol distributed	189.5 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. received	301 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. distributed	193.5 gal.

Fifteen gallons each of Benzol and P. T. O. were loaned to Hancock County and we expect to receive this back this week.

Relief projects for scouting and carcass burning have been approved for three counties of the district and another county has submitted a project for approval. Work will probably start the first of next week. Just how many men will be furnished and the exact procedure of the work is not known at this time, but the assistance of our personnel in this district has been offered the District Work Manager in carrying out the project. Most all the carcasses to be burned will be sheep and hogs. Most of the farmers burn their dead cows because they are easily located, but the sheep and hogs usually seek the dark swamps when infested and are hard to locate. It will be the duty of these relief laborers to scout and burn these carcasses. Just how much benefit will be derived from this work is not known, but in all probability, some good will be done.

In addition to the above project, one county has made an appropriation to construct fly traps to be used around barns and lots on the property of larger stock owners.

Community projects have not been organized and it looks as if this is practically impossible since we have not been able to interest stockmen in organizing a community unit to do scouting and burning.

Farmers have been favorably impressed by treatment demonstrations held and as previously stated, will probably remember this treatment through any future infestations. They also realize that burning of carcasses is destruction of the source of the fly and as individuals are cooperating nicely.

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The following is a summary of the work for the five counties:

No. demonstrations held	65
No. in attendance	1108
Amount of Banzol received	302.5 gal.
Amount of Banzol distributed	169.5 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. received	301 gal.
Amount of P. T. O. distributed	192.5 gal.

Fifteen gallons each of Banzol and P. T. O. were loaned to Hancock County and we expect to receive this back this week.

Relief projects for accounting and carcass burning have been approved for three counties of the district and another county has submitted a project for approval. Work will probably start the first of next week. Just how many men will be furnished and the exact procedure of the work is not known at this time, but the assistance of our personnel in this district has been offered the District Work Manager in carrying out the project. Most all the carcasses to be burned will be sheep and hogs. Most of the farmers burn their dead cows because they are easily located, but the sheep and hogs usually seek the dark swamps when infested and are hard to locate. It will be the duty of these relief laborers to scout and burn these carcasses. Just how much benefit will be derived from this work is not known, but in all probability, some good will be done.

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Farmers have been favorably impressed by treatment demonstrations held and as previously stated, will probably remember this treatment through any future infestations. They also realize that burning of carcasses is destruction of the source of the fly and as individuals are cooperating nicely.

Pill boxes have been furnished all supervisors with which to collect mature larvae. These will be mailed in weekly or as accumulated.

The work as a whole is progressing as well as can be expected, and every man is doing his part to contribute to the success of the project.

Any additional information that I can furnish, I shall be glad to do so upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Cyrus Conn
District Supervisor

CC:HW

Bill boxes have been furnished all supervisors with which to collect nature leaves. These will be mailed in weekly or as accumulated.
The work as a whole is progressing as well as can be expected, and every man is doing his part to contribute to the success of the project.

Any additional information that I can furnish, I shall be glad to do so upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Cyrus Conn
District Supervisor

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F.E.R.A.-C P SCREW WORM CONTROL-MISSISSIPPI

Report of,

W.B.Hollingsworth Division Supervisor Hattiesburg, Miss

Date

Sept.19,1934 to Oct.11,1934

I reported for duty and training at Pascagoula, Mississippi on Sept.19th. The first three days were devoted to training of supervisors before we went into our territory for duty. We attended meetings held in Jackson, Green, Perry, Forrest, Lamar, and Marion counties where we were given the history of the screw worm, its control, and demonstrations of wound treatment and carcass burning. After this we went into our territory with a clear knowledge of screw worm control.

My division consists of Forrest, Perry, Wayne, Jones, and Covington counties. The southern part of Forrest and Perry counties are typical of South Mississippi cut-over land and have open range where-as the rest of the territory is more thickly populated and have small closed pastures except in some sections that are not suitable for farming. Here one finds open range on these flats. It is on the open range where cattle have not been cared for that the most of the losses are reported and most of the losses have been in the sheep.

There is a county supervisor in all of these counties except Covington county. They act as special agents to assist the county agent and give public demonstrations of treatments. Sixty six public demonstrations of wound treatments have been given in these counties and ninety eight gallons of Benzol and about the same amount of pine tar oil has been issued at these meetings and through county agents office to 2210 persons for treatment of 4012 cases of screw worms. This material is now available at county agents offices and agricultural schools. Relief workers are used to issue the material and instruction sheets are given to those who did not attend demonstrations.

Only nine carcass burning demonstrations have been given in these counties as no more have been available except on open range and this range clean-up is not yet started. This trench method of burning a carcass has been explained at the meetings and we hear of farmers burning animals lost in small pastures. The local welfare have been asked to cooperate on this range clean-up, but the projects have to be approved and the work is not started yet. The CcC.C camps have been contacted, but they have no instructions to do this work. They are anxious to take charge of the scouting and burning within the reforestation areas. They will at least supervise the burning as they are interested from the fire angle. They also see the need of this carcass burning and a chance to cooperate with the farmer and in return get better cooperation.

The board of supervisors condemned the the practice of throwing waste out into woods by certain slaughter houses .Many flies were breeding in this waste.The county supervisor showed them how this waste could be burned with little work and they are now burning it. This same board bought one hundred gallons of pine tar oil and same amount of benzol to combat the screw worm with. It is being sold to farmers cheaper than regular retail price as they got it cheaper in this quantity.

The people are showing much interest in the work.It is talked at church, on the streets or at any gathering. At first they were very much discouraged-some were ready to give up-others were using home remedies of various concoctions.Many of these remedies were painful, such as ,cutting off an ear to get rid of worms in the tip, or the use of something that would kill by contact.They would never leave a dead worm in the wound, but they most of them have learned to use the benzol and pine tar oil, to avoid any thing that causes blood flow, and to keep animals up for daily treatment. Some of the medicine is still being wasted as far as kill is concerned, but they are learning and seem to be in better spirits because they are getting better results.

Small fenced pastures have been suggested to those on open range for use during screw worm season.They have been advised to regulate breeding where possible and to avoid operations that cause blood flow in fly season.This range problem is something to be worked out by ranchmen.They have learned that flies are worse in the swamps and thickets and that they can not look after cattle on open range but they do not have land to grow feed on and the grass here is not sufficient to keep many animals on small place.We can advise them but can not solve their range problems.

We could teach them more about trapping the flies as this has only been mentioned.Some have made traps and are catching flies in them.We may find that the parasites of this pest are not well established and that something could be done there.

W. B. Hollingsworth

F. E. R. A. - C. P. SCREW WORM CONTROL-MISSISSIPPI

Report of,

W. B. Hollingsworth

Division Supervisor Hattiesburg, Miss.

Date

Sept. 19, 1934 to Oct. 11, 1934

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My division consists of Forrest, Perry, Wayne, Jones and Covington Counties. The Southern part of Forrest and Perry Counties are typical of South Mississippi cut-over land and have open range, whereas the rest of the territory is more thickly populated and has small closed pastures except in some sections that are not suitable for farming. Here one finds open range on these flats. It is on the open range where cattle have not been cared for that the most of the losses are reported and most of the losses have been in the sheep.

There is a County Supervisor in all of these counties except Covington County. They act as special agents to assist the County Agent and give public demonstrations of treatments. Sixty-six public demonstrations of wound treatments have been given in these counties and ninety-eight gallons of Benzol and about the same amount of pine tar oil has been issued at these meetings, and through County Agents' offices to 2210 persons for treatment of 4012 cases of screw worms. This material is now available at County Agents' offices and Agricultural Schools. Relief workers are used to issue the material and instruction sheets are given to those who did not attend demonstrations.

Only nine carcass burning demonstrations have been given in these counties, as no more have been available except on open range and this range clean-up is not yet started. This trench method of burning a carcass has been explained at the meetings and we hear of farmers burning animals lost in small pastures. The local Welfare has been asked to cooperate on this range clean-up, but the projects have to be approved and the work is not started yet. The C. C. C. camps have been contacted, but they have no instructions to do this work. They are anxious to take charge of the scouting and burning within the reforestation areas. They will at least supervise the burning, as they are interested from the fire angle. They also see the need of this carcass burning as a chance to cooperate with the farmer and in return get better co-operation.

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The people are showing much interest in the work. It is talked at church, on the streets, or at any gathering. At first they were very much discouraged - some were ready to give up - others were using home remedies of various concoctions. Many of these remedies were painful, such as, cutting off an ear to get rid of worms in the tip, or the use of something that would kill by contact. They would never leave a dead worm in the wound, but the most of them have learned to use the benzol and pine tar oil, to avoid anything that causes blood flow, and to keep animals up for daily treatment. Some of the medicine is still being wasted as far as kill is concerned, but they are learning and seem to be in better spirits because they are getting better results.

Small fenced pastures have been suggested to those on open range for use during screw worm season. They have been advised to regulate breeding where possible and to avoid operations that cause blood flow in fly season. This range problem is something to be worked out by ranchmen. They have learned that flies are worse in the swamps and thickets and that they can not look after cattle on open range, but they do not have land to grow feed on and the grass here is not sufficient to keep many animals on small places. We can advise them but can not solve their range problems.

We could teach them more about trapping the flies as this has only been mentioned. Some have made traps and are catching flies in them. We may find that the parasites of this pest are not well established and that something could be done there.

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